

PERFILOV, I.P., inzhener, redaktor; AZRILYANT, Ya.M., redaktor; TOKER, A.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Directives on calculating the homogeneity index of concrete (U-131-54)]
Ukazaniia po vychisleniiu pokazatelia odnorodnosti betona (U-131-54).
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitektуре, 1954. 10 p.
(Minstroy)
(MIRA 8:2)

1. Russia (1923-- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. Tekhniches-
koye upravleniye.
(Concrete--Tables, calculations, etc.)

PERFILOV, N.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.I.

Angular distribution of long-range α -particles associated
with the fission process. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 37 no.4:
1157-1159 O '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Alpha rays) (Fission)

S/053/60/071/03/03/008
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Perfilov, N. A., Romanov, Yu. F., Solov'yeva, Z. I.

TITLE: Fission of Heavy Nuclei With Emission of Long-range α -Particles

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol. 71, No. 3, pp. 471-483

TEXT: Long range particles are said to be formed in a nuclear fission such as is shown in Fig. 1, where three charged particles are emitted. The nature of the long-range component is discussed first. Then experiments are described by which Z^2/m and mZ^2 of these particles were determined leading to their identification as α -particles. The probability of such a complicated fission event, as well as the methods used to determine the relative probability of triple fissions are discussed next.

Photoemulsions and U^{233} or Pu^{239} are most frequently used. The authors give a brief description of the method of the double ionization chamber (Ref. 6) and of the possibility of determining the relative probability by integrating the α -particle distribution function (Ref. 10). Then, the

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Fission of Heavy Nuclei With Emission of
Long-range α -Particles

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apparatus used in Ref. 9 is described (Fig. 2), and a comparison is made between the results obtained by various methods for U^{235} fission induced by thermal-neutrons (Table 1). Reference is made to numerous Western authors, whose results are compared with one another and discussed. The next part of the present paper deals with the energy distribution of long-range α -particles. The spectrum may be analyzed by means of photographic plates, absorption in thin aluminum foils, an ionization chamber with a grid, and the deviation in the magnetic field. Methods described in some Western articles are discussed in more detail, and distribution curves obtained by several authors are compared with one another in Fig. 3. Good agreement was found between the data obtained by various methods. In this connection the authors briefly refer to their own investigations (Refs. 15 and 16). The fourth section presents details on methods and results of the determination of angular distribution. Fig. 4 shows a typical distribution curve. The fifth section deals with the energy spectrum of the fragments of a triple fission. Two peaks were found for U^{235} , one at 10 Mev and another at 7 Mev. Investigations by Y. N. Dmitriev, L. V. Drapchinskiy,

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PERINA, Z.

✓ β -Anils of α,β -unsaturated nitriles of α -arylated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids. Zdenek Polík - Czech. 89,483, Apr. 15, 1959. When a mixt. of 14.6 g. α -formylbenzyl cyanide and 9.3 g. PhNH₂ was refluxed in 80 ml. xylene in an oil bath, 1.9 ml. H₂O sepd. in the course of 20 min. The mixt. cooled and the product sepd. gave 19.7 g. α -phenyl- β -anilinoacrylonitrile, m. 159°. Similarly, 80 g. α -butyrylbenzyl cyanide and 44 g. PhNH₂ gave 122.5 g. α -phenyl- β -anilino- β -propylacrylonitrile, m. 78-9°. L. J. Blasick

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S/181/60/002/02/10/033
B006/B067

AUTHOR: Perlin, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Consideration of the Polaron Effect in the Many-phonon
Thermal Ionization Theory

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 242-254

TEXT: Many-phonon thermal ionization of electrons localized near lattice defects has already been studied in Refs. 1-3. These investigations were conducted with different mathematical techniques and different models of the impurity center, however, they had the following in common: a) The Schrödinger equation for the impurity crystal was solved in adiabatic approximation; b) the electron component of the wave function for the ionized state was set up as a plane wave: $\psi_k(\vec{r}) = L^{-3/2} \cdot \exp(i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r})$ (L^3 - crystal volume). In the present paper, the thermal ionization of F-centers in an ionic crystal is investigated for the case of strong interaction between the electron and longitudinal optical lattice vibrations. In this case, the above wave function cannot be used, since the carrier state is

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Consideration of the Polaron Effect in the Many-
phonon Thermal Ionization Theory S/181/60/002/02/10/033
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realized by the polarons (and not by free electrons). The electron wave function must be written in the form $\psi_0(\vec{r} - \vec{\xi})$, where ψ_0 is the wave function of the localized type, and $\vec{\xi}$ the translational vector of the polaron. In contrast with Refs. 1-3, the author considers the polaron effect in the ionized state of the F-center. Thermal transitions between the discrete energy levels of the F-center and the polaron states of the continuous spectrum are investigated, which occur as a result of the weak interaction of the electron with longitudinal acoustic waves. It is pointed out that the technique developed here can be easily generalized to other forms of perturbations. In the last chapter of the paper, expressions for the thermal ionization probability and the effective activation energy are deduced and applied to NaCl and KCl. It was found that the probability of direct thermal ionization of an F-center,¹ calculated from formula (4, 34) was relatively low even at high temperatures, which is, however, not in agreement with experimental results. This shows that also other possible mechanisms of the destruction of F-centers must be taken into account. In conclusion, the author thanks Professor S. I. Pekar for his interest and valuable remarks.

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Consideration of the Polaron Effect in the Many-
phonon Thermal Ionization Theory S/181/60/002/02/10/033
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M. M. Sharand and V. A. Kovarskiy are also mentioned. There are 12 refer-
ences: 9 Soviet, 2 American, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State
University)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1959

Card 3/3

✓B

PERL'SHTEYN, V.A.

Mechanical puppet feed during drilling. Mod. metallorezh. stan.
no. 10:27 '59. (MIR 13:5)
(Screw-cutting machines--Technological innovations)

PERL'SHTEYN, Ye.A.

Needle-roller charging device for the "Multimat" centerless
grinding machine. Mod. metallorezh.stan. no.2:10-13 '58.
(Grinding machines) (MIRA 13:5)

PETRI, V.M., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PERMIKHIN, I.P.,
inzh.

Using petrolatum in the manufacture of particle boards. Der.
prom. B no.12:11-12 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i
sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Wood, Compressed) (Petrolatum)

PERFILOV, I.F.

PERFILOV, I.F., inzhener, redaktor; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor; SKRYNNIKOV, Ye.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions on the manufacture of reinforced slabs from autoclave
foam concrete for industrial plant roofs] Instruktsiia po izgotovle-
niu plit, armirovannykh iz avtoklavnogo penobetona dlja pokrytii
promyshlennyykh zdanii I-194-54. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po
stroitel'stu i arkhitektury, 1954. 39 p.

(MIRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva predpriyatiy
metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Roofs) (Precast concrete construction)

GRISHKO, Vladimir Vasil'evich, s.t. inzh., PROKHOV, Vasiliy
Ivanovich; PERELOM, I.P.; ZUBOV, Reid.

[Device for preparing ceramic plate with the PK-4 vertical
press; from pretitles of the Krasnodar Branch of the Bureau
Construction Research Institute] Usmanova dlia izgotovleniya
nizkikh kamyshitovykh plit s vertikal'nym presom PK-4, is
opyta Krasnodarskogo filiala NIISel'stvoia. Moshch., v.
stroitsdat, 1965. 14 p. (MIRA)

1. Mostow. Kain. - tsisl-mekhanicheskij ustroystv. organizač. i
mekhanizatsii pripravok pochust. k strucel'stvi.
2. Konstrukt. i tekhn. issled. Krasnodarskogo filiala Nauchno-
issled. centr. po sel'sk. i zemledel'stvi (na imen.
Grishko). 14. Naučn. i tekhn. informativ. Nauchno-issled. centr. na
noy bazy Krasnodarskogo filiala Nauchno-issled. centr. na
noy bazy Instituta sel'skogo stroitel'stva i Prav. prav.

FINKINSTEYN, B.A., inzh., nauchn. red.; KODABASHEVA, R.S., inzh.,
nauchn. red.; FERFILOV, I.F., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Concrete and reinforced concrete work; reports of ef-
ficiency experts' suggestions] Betonnye i zhelezobetonnye
raboty. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 75 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
TSentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

TSVETKOV, Vladimir Petrovich, dots.; KLESHOV, Boris Aleksandrovich;
FOMKIN, Nikolay Yefimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ANOROV,
Sergey Nikolayevich, st. nauchn. sotr.; PERFILOV, I.F.,
inzh., red.

[Pressure-water conduits of reinforced concrete pipes;
practices of the "Kalininspetsstroy" Trust and the All-
Union Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems,
Hydraulic Engineering Structures, and Hydrogeological
Engineering (VODGEO)] Napornyj vodovod iz zheleznodorozh-
nykh trub; opyt tresta "Kalininspetsstroy" i VNII vodo-
snabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii
i inzhenernoi gidrogeologii (VODGEO). Moskva, Stroizdat,
(MIRA 17:12)
1964. 26 p.

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy Kalininskogo torfyanogo instituta
(for Tsvetkov).
3. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Kalininspetsstroy"
(for Kleshov).
4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in-
stitut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh so-
oruzheniy i inzhenernoy hidrogeologii (for Anorov).

POPOV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROBOV, Ye.P.; TSIONOVSKIY, A.L.;
PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Preparing reinforced concrete pressure pipes by the vibration-pressing method; practices of the Kuybyshev Pipe Plant No.7 of the "Zhelezobeton" Trust] Izgotovlenie zhelezobetonykh napornykh trub metodom vibropressovaniia; opyt Kuibyshevskogo trubnogo zavoda No.7 tresta "Zhelezobeton." Moskva, Gosstroizdat. 1963. 53 p.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhaniizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii zhelezobetonykh trub Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (for Popov). 3. Glavnnyy inzhener tresta "Zhelezobeton" (for Korobov). 4. Glavnnyy inzhener laboratorii zhelezobetonykh trub Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Tzionovskiy).

BONDAREV, Yakov Leont'yevich; GRAFFER, Arnol'd Grigor'yevich,
PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Preparing large reinforced concrete pipes and silo rings
with immediate removal of forms; practices of the No.23
Plant for Reinforced Concrete Products of the Main Admin-
istration of the Building Materials Industry of Moscow]
Izgotovlenie krupnorazmernykh zhelezobetonnykh trub i si-
losnykh kolets s nemedlennoi raspalubkoi; opyt zavoda zhe-
lezobetonnykh izdelii No.23 Glavmospromstroimaterialov.
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 44 p. (MTRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
2. Direktor zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.23 Glavnogo
upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i
stroitel'nykh detaley (for Bondarev).
3. Nachal'nik pro-
izvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda zhelezobetonnykh
izdeliy No.23 Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'-
nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Grayfer).

SKRANTAEV, B.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; PEREL'EV, I.S.,
inzh., red.

[Method of testing concrete models for compression] Meto-
dika ispytaniia betonnykh obraztsov na szhatie. Moskva,
Gosstroizdat, 1963. 48 p. (MLRA 17:10)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.

KOZAK, M.N., inzh.; POLOTSKAYA, G.B., inzh.; KOSLYAKOV, I.I.; PEREYLOV, I.F., inzh., red.; KASITINA, K.N., inzh., red.

(Nondestructive test of concrete in structural elements; work practice of the Likhobory combine of the Production Enterprises of the Construction and Assembly Trust of the Council of National Economy of the Moscow city Economic Region and the Magnitostroy Trust) Sposoby opredeleniya prochnosti betona v konstruktsiyakh bez ikh razrushenija; opyt Likhoborskogo kombinata proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy tresta "Mosgorsvnarhazstroy" i tress'a "Magnitstroy." Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 21 p.

(MIRA 17:1C)

1. Akademiya stroyitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pererabotki stroitel'stva. 2. Likhoborskiy kombinat proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy Stroitel'nomntazhnogo tress'a Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Goskovo-skogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Kozaik, Polotskaya). 3. Central'naya laboratoriya tress'a "Magnitstroy" (for Koslyakov).

MAKAROV, Rostislav Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHTIPEL'MAN,
Il'ya Moiseyevich, inzh.; BAGAYEV, Yuriy Petrovich, st.
inzh.; PERFILOV, I.-P., inzh., red.

[Electrotensiometer devices in construction] Elektrotensio-
zometricheskie pribory v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosstroj-
izdat, 1962. 42 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut
organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi
stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii novykh fiziche-
skikh metodov issledovaniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta stroitel'noy fiziki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Makarov). 3. Nachal'nik otdela eksperimental'noy
avtomatiki i sredstv izmereniy TSentral'nogo eksperimental'nogo
konstruktorskogo byuro "Stroymekhavtomatika" Nauchno-issledova-
tel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy
pomoshchi stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Shtipel'man). 4. Otdel eksperimental'noy avtomatiki i
sredstv izmereniy TSentral'nogo eksperimental'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro "Stroymekhavtomatika" Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi
stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for
Bagayev).

(Tensiometers)

KHABLOV, Vladilen Stepanovich, inzh., nauchnyy sotr.; PERFILOV, I.F.,
inzh., red.

[Hydraulic classifiers developed by the All-Union Hydraulic
and Sanitary Engineering Research Institute for separating
Sand; experience of the "Gidromekhanizatsiya" Trust of the
Ministry of Construction of the R.S.F.S.R.] Gidravlicheskie
klasifikatory VNIIGS dlia fraktsionirovaniia peskov; iz opyta
raboty tresta Gidromekhanizatsiya" Ministerstva stroitel'stva
RSFSR. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut orga-
nizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
(Sand) (Hydraulic machinery)

PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Sectional, collapsible test stand for tests of beams, wall slabs, trusses; working drawings] Sborno-razbornyi stend dlja ispytanií balok, stenovykh panelei, ferm; rabochie chertezhi. Moskva, (MIRA 15:7) 1960. 59 p.

1. Akademija stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
(Precast concrete—Testing)

PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Test stand and equipment for tests of structural elements with a span of up to 36 m.; working drawings] Stend i oborudovanie dlia ispytanii stroitel'nykh konstruktsii proletom do 36 m; rabochie chertezhi. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1961. 59 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stu.
(Precast concrete—Testing)

DANILOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHREYBER, A.K., inzh.; PERFILOV, I.F.,
inzh., red.

[Structural elements made of lean concrete] Stroitel'nye konstruk-
tsii iz ottoshchennogo betona. Moskva, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 14:7)

l. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stu.
(Concrete products)

SVETOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KRAMAR', V.G.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; VINNICHENKO, I.A.; PERFILOV, I.F., inzh.,
red.

[Manufacture of prestressed concrete 3 by 12 m. slabs for the
roofs of industrial buildings] Izgotovlenie zhelezobetonnykh
predvaritel'no napriazhenykh plit 3x12 m dlia pokrytii pro-
myshlennyykh zdanii; iz opyta tresta "Zaporozhstroydetal'." Mo-
skva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam,
1961. 48 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhi-
tekturny SSSR (for Svetov, Kramar). 3. Glavnyy tekhnolog zavoda
Zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy No.2 tresta "Zaporozhstroy-detal'"
(for Vinnichenko).

(Industrial buildings) (Roofing, Concrete)

KOLENCHUK, D.N.; PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.;

[Manufacture of prestressed concrete ties; from practices of the Kaliningrad Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No.1 of the "Promstroimaterialy" Trust] Izgotovlenie predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh shpal; iz opyta Kaliningradskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdelii No.1 tresta "Promstroimaterialy." Moskva, Gos.izdvo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 31 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-teknicheskogo dela zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.1 tresta "Promstroymaterialy" Kaliningradskogo sovnarkhoza (for Kolenchuk).
(Railroads—Ties, Concrete)

PERFILOV, I.Y., inzh.

Using molding plastics in making forms for producing architectural details. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 12 no.8:10-12 Ag '55.

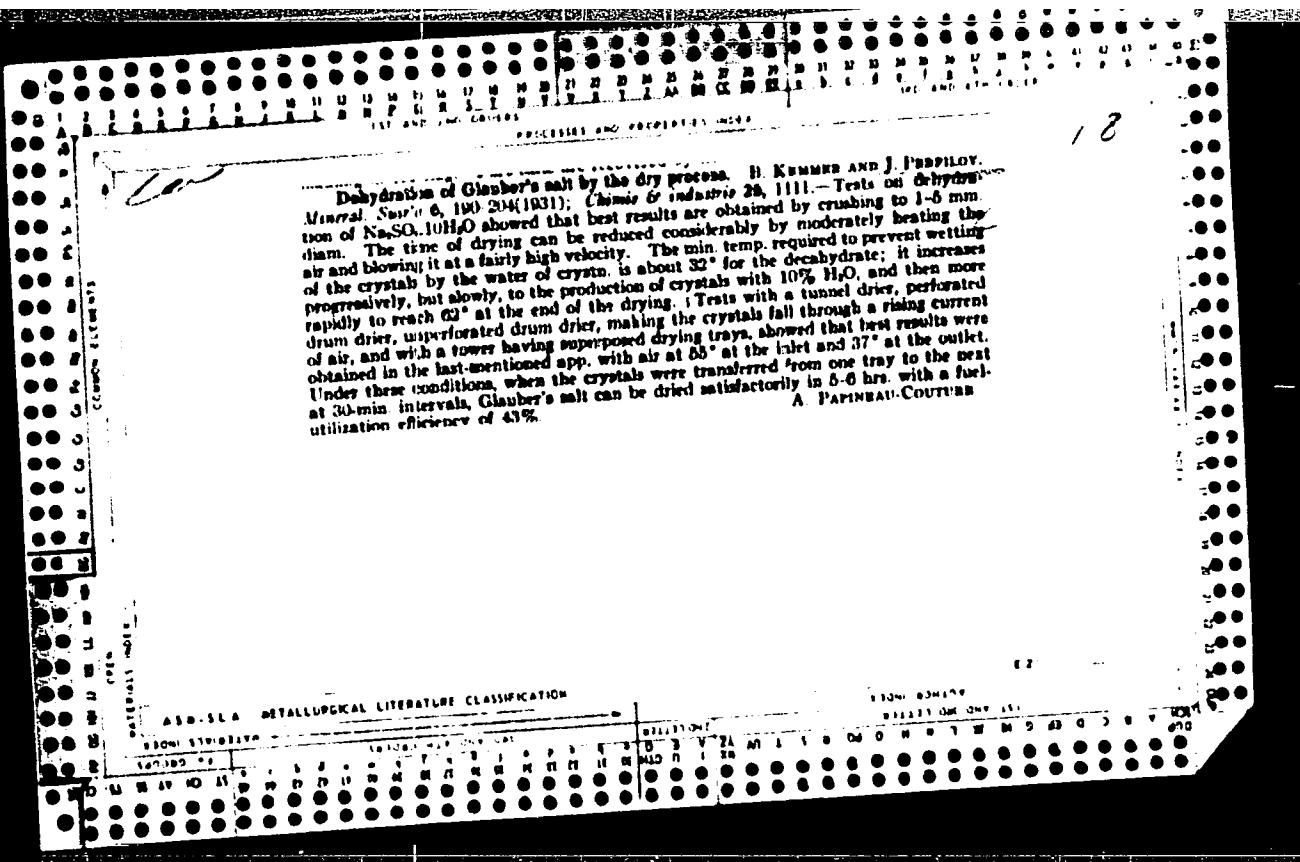
(MIRA 12:1)

(Plastics) (Concrete construction--Formwork)

KHRUSTALEV, Mikhail Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; PAVLOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Using hydraulic classifiers in fractionating sand and removing
clayey particles] Fraktsionirovaniye peskov i udalenie iz nich
glinistykh chastits pri pomoshchi gidravlicheskikh klassifikatorov.
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i architektury SSSR, Moscow. Institut
organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoi pomoshchi stroitel'stu.
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetona Glavmosprom-
stroymaterialov (for Khrustalev).
(Sand) (Hydraulic machinery)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020020-0

PERFILOVA, V.E.; SONIN, A.S.

Experimental detection of the Kerr effect in noncentrosymmetrical
crystals. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:427-428 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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ACC NR: AP5024554

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548.0:537.228

57

AUTHOR: Perfilova, V. E.; Sonin, A. S.; Lomova, L. G.

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TITLE: Change in the optical properties of crystals upon application of electric fields

21.44.55

B

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 701-707

TOPIC TAGS: Kerr effect, crystal optic property, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: The paper gives an analytical treatment of changes in the optical indicatrices of crystals, arising under the influence of an external electric field as a result of the Kerr effect. All the results are tabulated. The basic regularities in the change of the optical indicatrix are discussed. In crystals of the rhombic, hexagonal (classes 6/mmm, 6 mm, 62, and 62) and cubic system when the field acts along the three principal directions, of the tetragonal and trigonal system in the <001> and <0001> directions, and of classes 4/mmm, 422, 42 m, and 4 mm (field directed along <100> and <001>), the indicatrices are only deformed, without changing positions. The action of the field along <001> and <0001> in crystals of the tetragonal, hexagonal, and trigonal system does not decrease the symmetry of the indicatrices, and the crystal remains uniaxial. The symmetry of the indicatrix always decreases in crystals of the cubic system. In crystals of the tetragonal system (classes 4/mmm, 422, 4mm, and 42 m), the symmetry decreases when the field is applied along <100>. The tables presented in the article should be useful for studies of the Kerr effect. "In conclusion, we thank I. S.

Card 1/2

L 4267-66

ACC NR: AP5024554

Zheludey, L. A. Shuvalov, A. P. Lyubimov, and I. S. Rez for a discussion of the results."
Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

12

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 D9

SONIN, A.S.; PERFILOVA, V.E.; VASILEVSKAYA, A.S.

Electro-optical properties of triglycine sulfate. Part 1.

Inv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.6:969-972 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

VIKIN, B.P.; PERFIL'YEV, L.P.

Application of a gamma-spectrometer of overall coincidences to
the analysis of complex decay schemes. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9
no.1:53-56 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

IVANOV, P.; MEFOD'YEV, P. (g.Alma-Ata); PERFILOV, M. (g.Sverdlovsk);
KIYKO, P., vneshtatnyy instruktor; RZHEVSKIY, Ye.; LIPOVA, K.,
inzh.-tekhnolog (g.Baku)

Letters to the editor. Obshchestv. pit. no. 3:50-51 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Gorodskoy komitet Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza i
Ministerstvo torgovli RSFSR po obshchestvennomu pitaniyu, g.
Ul'yanovsk (for Kiyko). 2. Starshiy instruktor-kulinar Chelyabinskogo
oblastnogo upravleniya torgovli (for Rzhevskiy).
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

PERFILOV, M.A.; ALYAB'YEV, V.I.; NEKRASOV, R.M.; GRECHISHNIKOV, V.V.;
MASHIN, G.K.; FEDOROV, N.S., otv. red.; KALININA, L.M., red.
izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of auxiliary skidding and loading equipment] Al'bum
vspomogatel'nogo trelevochno-pogruzochnogo oborudovaniia. Mo-
skva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 16:4)
'Lumber--Transportation)

PERFILOV, M. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of Lubrication
of the [Motor 1D-6] of the [Movable Electric Power Station PES-60]
for Lumbering Operations." Mos, 1956. 24 pp ill (Min of Higher
Education USSR, Mos Forest Engineering Inst), 125 copies (KL,
48-57, 107)

- 38 -

P. MFILEC, M.A.

27175

Bystro Osvoit' Trelevochye Lesy - Delochesti Lesosynteziteley. Les. Prom-st',
1940, No. 9, S. 5-7

SO: LTOPIS NO. 34

PREFILOV, M.A.; LAZAREV, M.M.; NOVOSIL'TSEV, N.V., red.; MIKITINA, L.V.,
red. Izd-va; BACHURINA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the use of winches with continuously moving cables
in the skidding and removal of lumber; "Forestry and Lumber"
pavilion] Opyt ispol'sovaniia lebedki s nepreryvnym dvizheniem
trosa na trelevke i vyvozke drevesiny; Pavil'on lesnaia pro-
myshlennost' lesnoe khoziaistvo. [Leningrad] TSentr. biuro tekhn.
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1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka.
(Lumbering—Machinery) (Winches)

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LUMBERING

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PERFILOV M.A.

GREBEN', I.I.; LARIN, V.T.; PERFILOV, M.A.; LIBOV, Ye.A.; VORONETSKAYA, L.V.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The PES-50 mobile diesel electric power generator] Peredvizhnaya
dizel'naia elektrostantsiya PES-50. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1951.
150 p. [Microfilm]
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(MLRA 7:11)

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Lumbering

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2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

PERFILOV, M. A., Eng.

Lumber - Standards

Standard patterns for skidding timber with tractors KT-12. Les. prom 12 no. 9,
1952.

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1952

1953

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Lumbering

Results of using skidding machinery at the Luzhskiy logging camp. Les. pr. m. 11
no. 7, 1952.

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27175. PERFILOV, M. A. - Bystro osvoit' trelevochnyye letedki - delo chesti lesozagotoviteley.
Les. Prom-st, 1949, No. 1, s. 5-7

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

PERFILOV, M.A.; SHOSHIN, N.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., red.; MOROZOV, Yu.V.,
red. iad-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[LTA-TSNIIMI felling and skidding machine] Valochno-trelevochnaya
mashina LTA-TsNIIMI. [Leningrad] M-vo lesnoi promyshl. SSSR [1957]
(MIRA 11:10)
6 p.

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka.
(Lumbering--Machinery)

PYFFILOV, N.A.; SHOSHIN, N.A.

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PERFILOV M.A.
~~PERFILOV, M.A., inzhener~~

Cableway skidders for skidding logs in mountainous regions.
(MIRA 10:11)
Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.9:29-32 S '57.
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PERFILOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich; LAZAREV, Mikhail Fedorovich; SHCHETININ, I.P., red.; GORYUNOVA, L.K., red. izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[VTU-3 aerial skidder in combination with the L-70 winch; construction features and operation] Vozdushno-trelevochnaia ustanovka VTU-3 v komplekse s lebedkoi L-70; ustroistvo i ekspluatatsiya. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 14:9)
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PERFILOV, N., podpolkovnik

Actions in approach march formations and in formation as skirmishers. Voen. vest. 41 no.1:51-52 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:11)

PERFILOW, N.; LOZKIN, O.; SZAMOW, W.

Fragmentation processes in interactions of high energy particles and nuclei. Postepy fizyki 12 no.2:115-153 '61.

1. Instytut Radowy Akademii Nauk ZSRR.

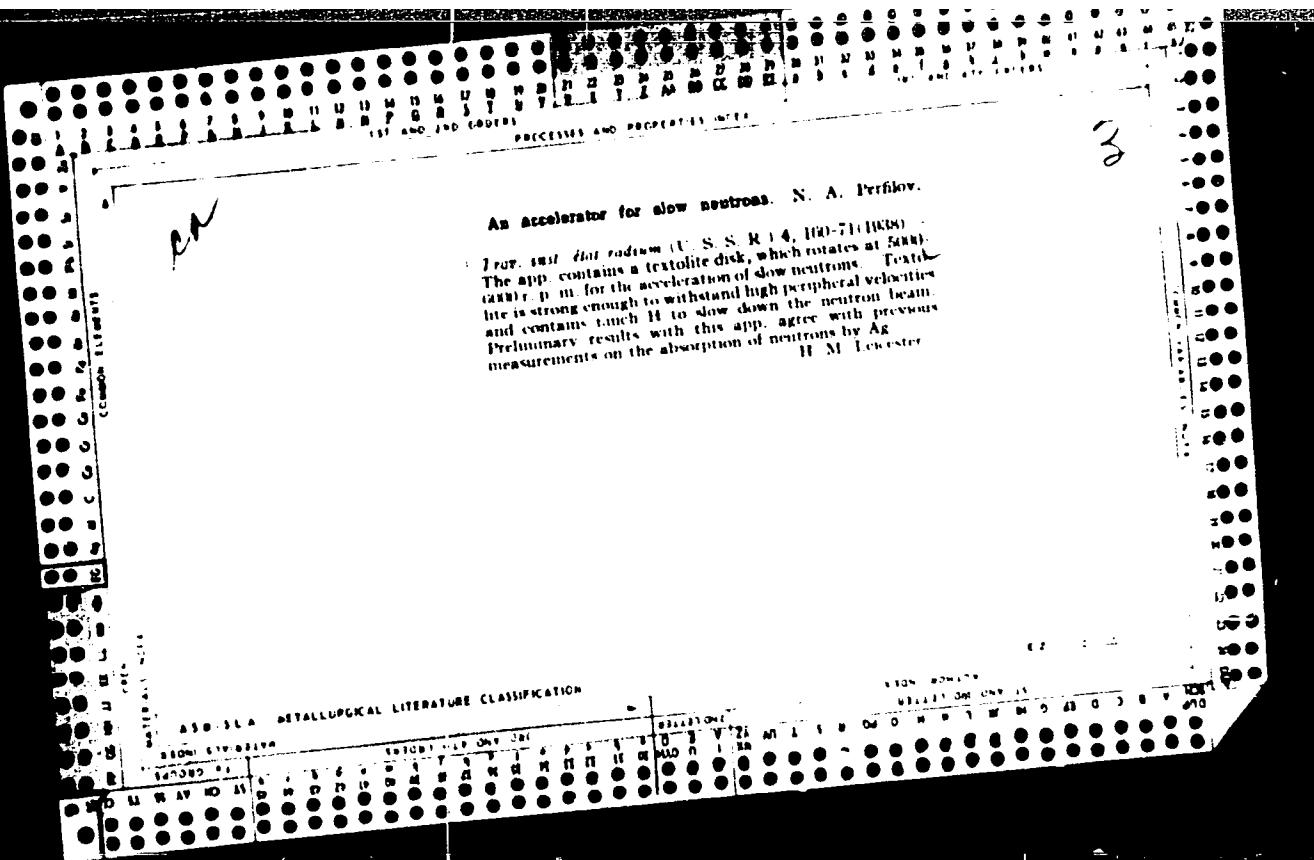
PERFILOV, N., podpolkovnik; VASILEVOK, V., polkovnik

Individual basic infantry training. Voen. vest. 39 no.10:37-41 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

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PERFILOV, N. A. and E. Fedorov

"Scattering of Beryllium Photoneutrons by Light Elements," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz. (Index), Vol. 7, page 691, 1937

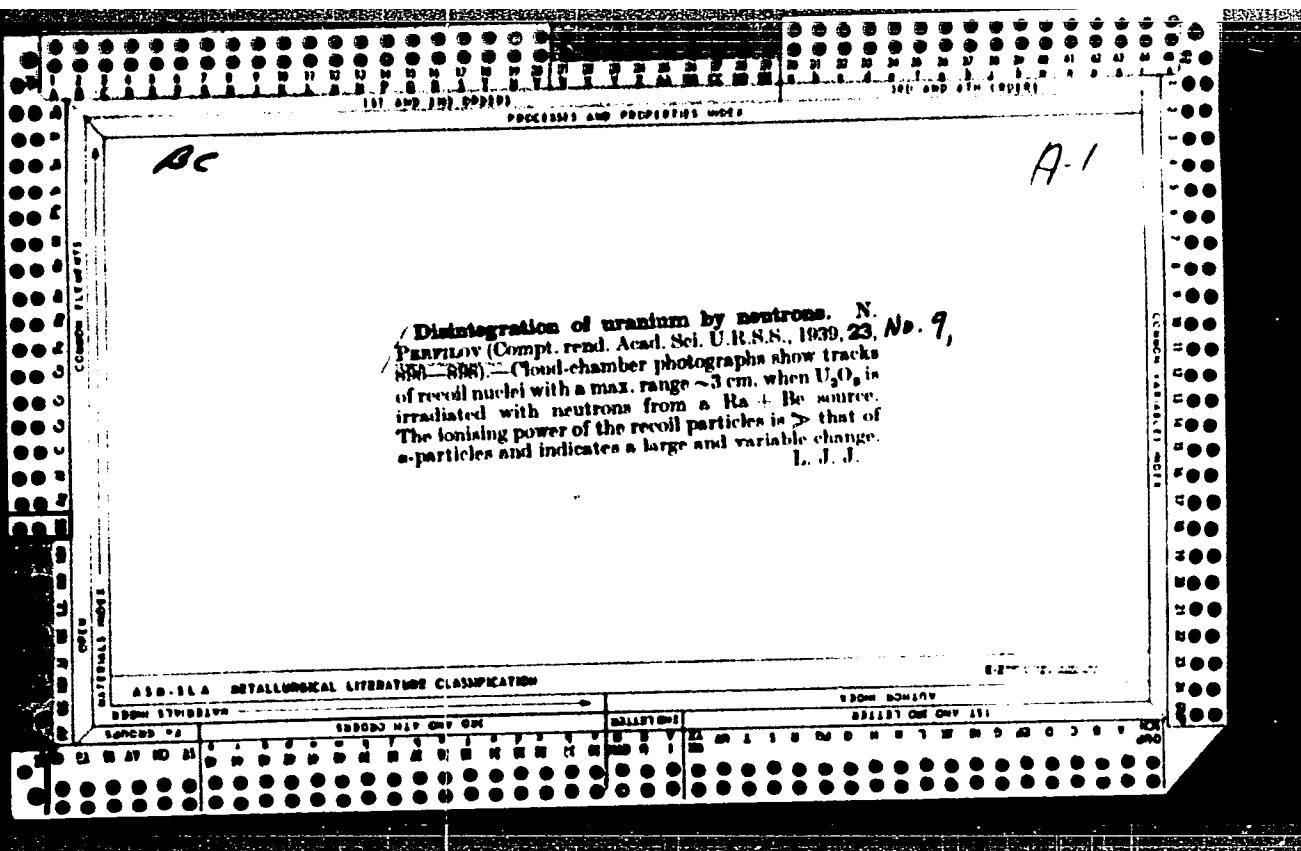


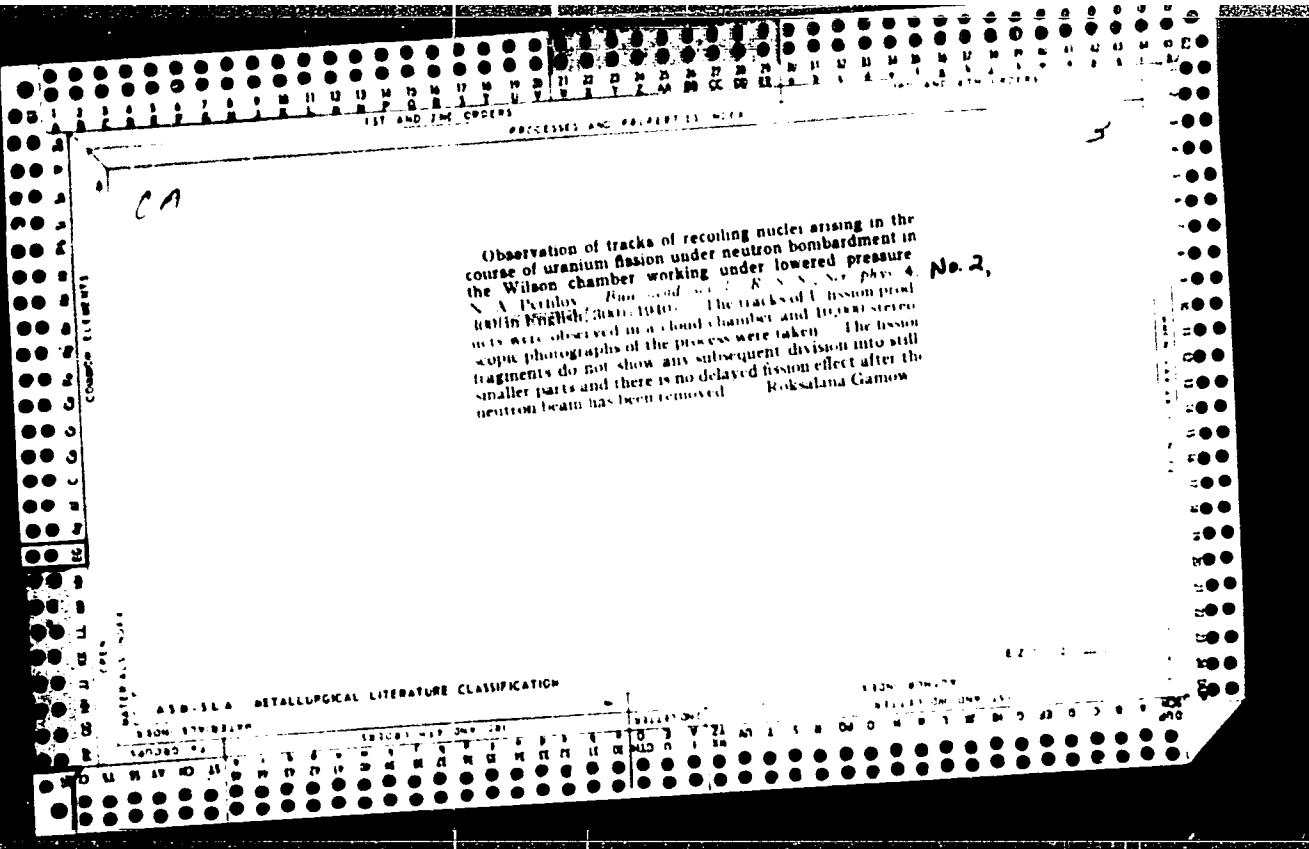
PERFILOV, N. A.

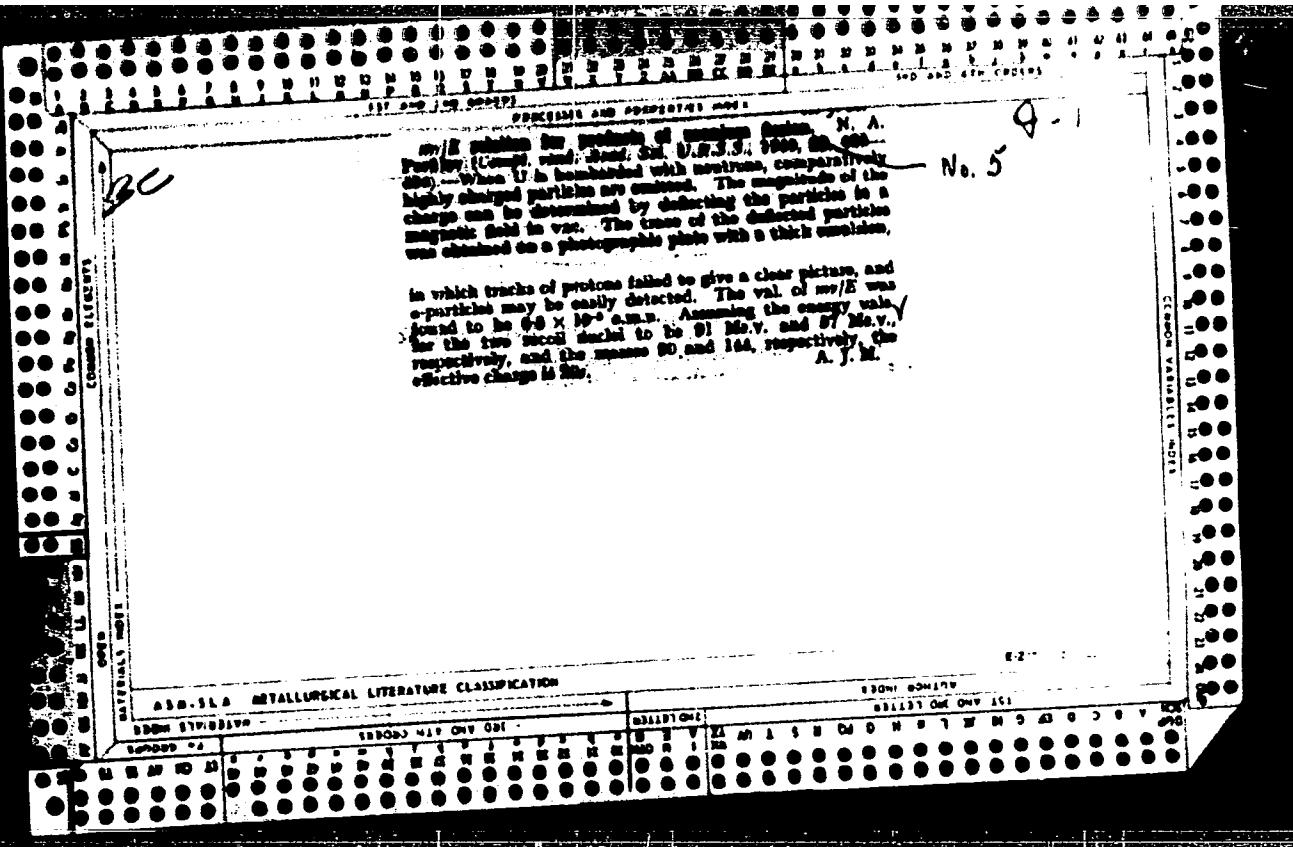
"On the Possible Formation of a Radio-Active Nuclei at the Decay of Radio-Active Chlorine," Zhur. Eksper. i. Teoret. Fiz., 9, No. 6, 1939. Radium Inst., Acad. Sci. SSSR, Moscow, 1939

PERFILOV, N. A.

Possible Formation of a Radioactive Nuclei in Decay of Radioactive Chlorine,
Dok. AN, 23, No. 7, 1939







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No. 1

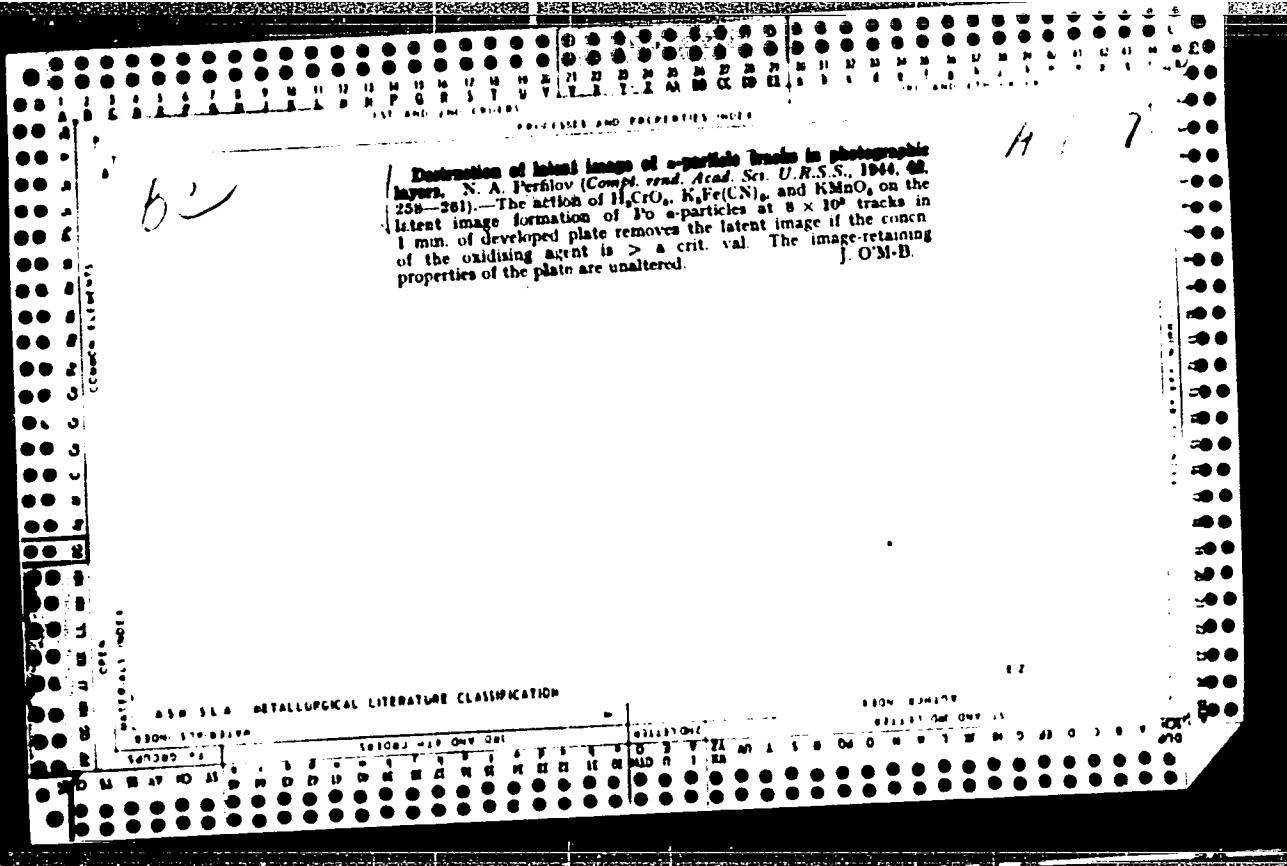
Spectrum of β -rays from ^{191}I . N. A. Perfilov. (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **33**: 485 - 487). Measurements by the cloud chamber method indicate that the β -rays from ^{191}I , produced by bombardment of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_4$ with neutrons from $\text{Rn} + \text{Be}$, have a max. energy of ~1.07 m.e.v.
J. W. S

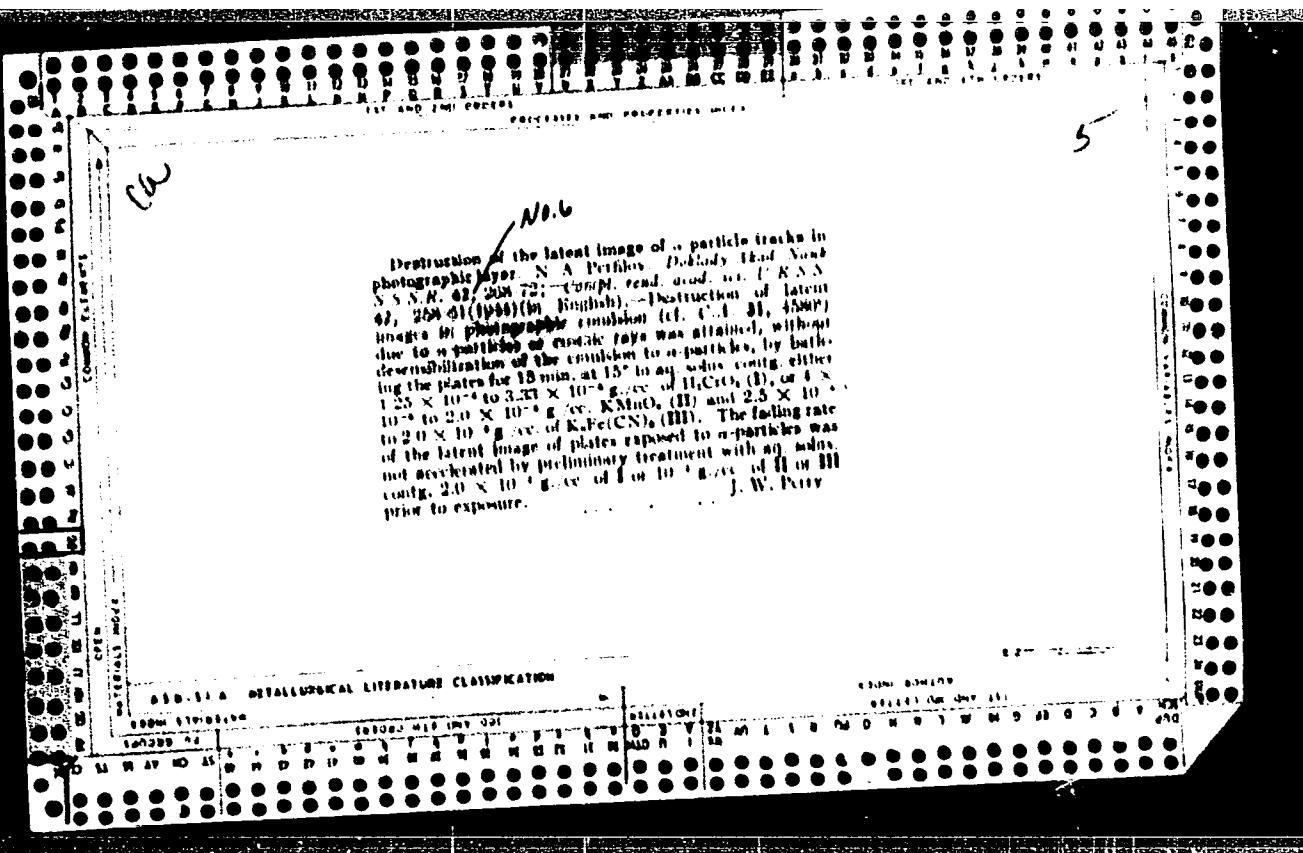
14 L - 1 *substance*

Rev. 10/61

Proton-scattering sensitivity of emulsions treated for removal of background. N. A. Pereliov (Comp. rrad. Acad. Soc. U.R.S.S., 1943, 68, 14-15).—Removal of background due to α -particles and protons on a photographic plate by treatment with very dil. eq. H_2CrO_4 , $K_2Fe(CN)_6$, or $KMnO_4$ does not diminish the sensitivity to further protons.

J. O'M-B.



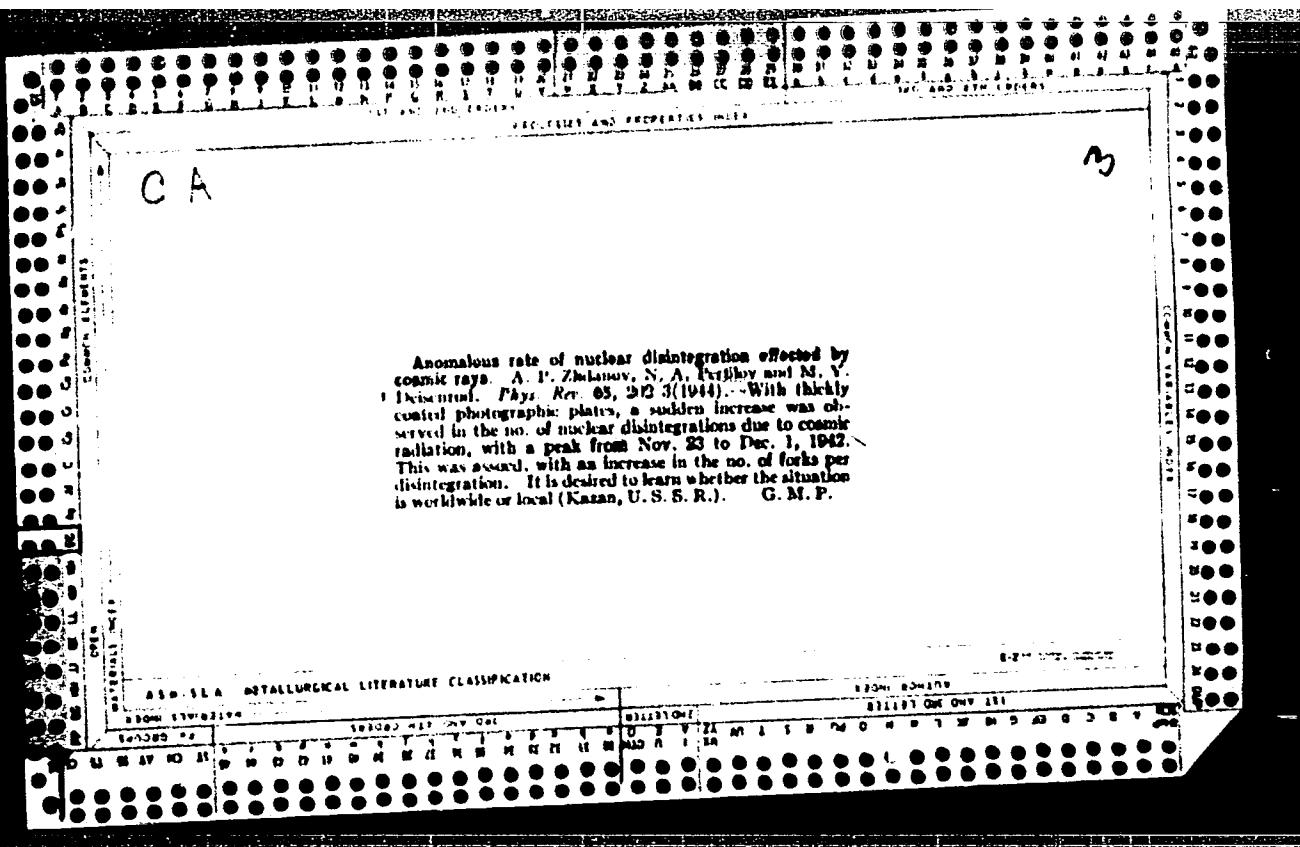


PERFILOV, N. A.

DAN

Photographic Emulsion Recording of Protons, /Vol. 43, No. 1, p. 14, 1944. (with
A. P. ZHDANOV). Presented by Khlopin. Work done at Radium Institute.

Photographic Emulsion Recording of Alpha-particles. DAN, Vol. 43, No. 6, p. 258
(With Zhdanov, A.P. and Deyzenrot, M. Ya.)



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NO. 9

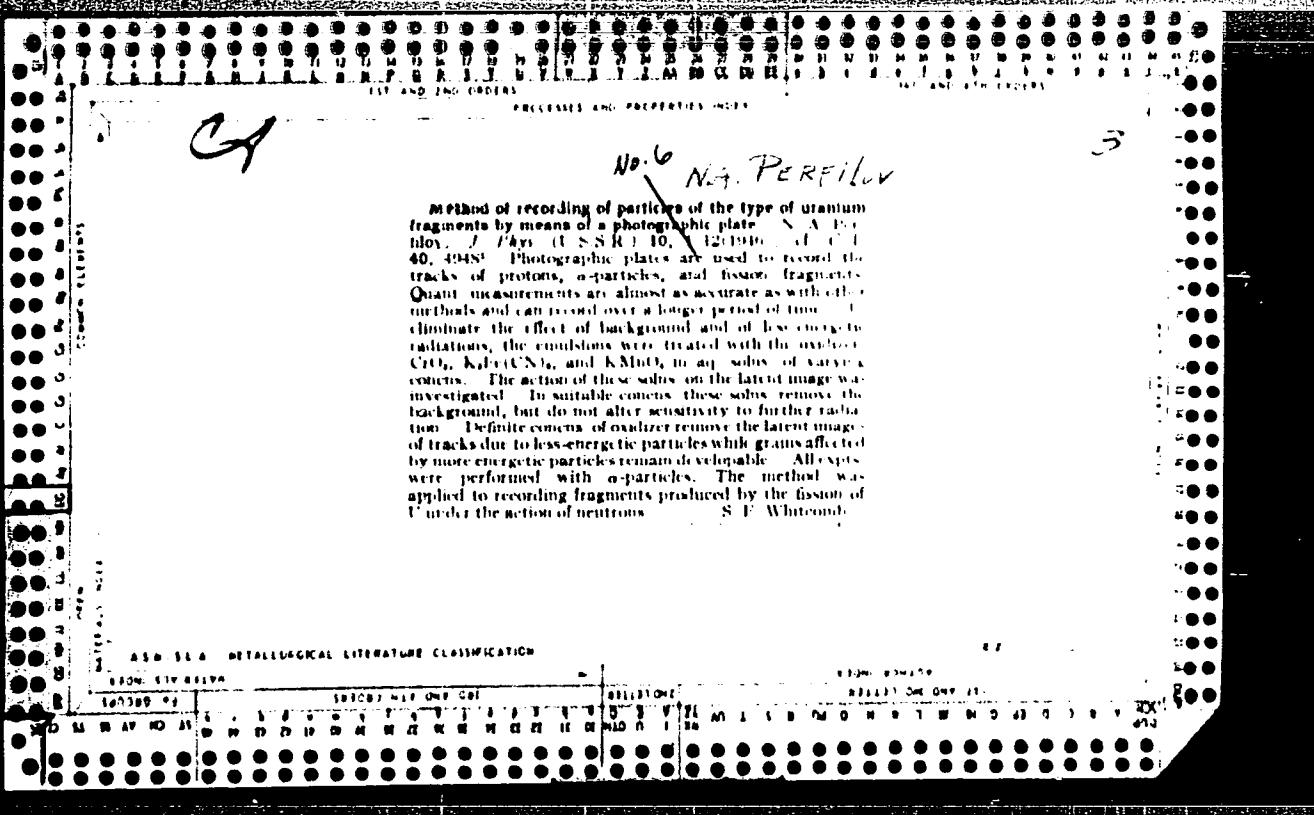
Registration of ionizing compounds with removal of background due to α -particles emitted by neutrons. N. A. Perlov (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1948, 67, 363-366).—Investigations of radiations consisting of α -particles and particles of greater ionizing power have been carried out by the photographic-plate method, and the photographic latent tracks created with the "oxide of $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ " in presence of $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. This treatment leads to the destruction of craters of development produced by single excitation of the grains by α -particles, and only "holes" left by heavier particles develop. The tracks of U fission fragments produced by neutrons are separated from the tracks of α -particles spontaneously emitted by the U atoms. Details of the experimental method and a mathematical analysis are given. [Cf. A., 1948, 4, 350]. G. S.

C. S.

ASM 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020020-0"



P.A. 13742

PERFILOV, N.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission Fragments
Nuclear Physics - Uranium fission

Apr 1946

"A New Method of Recording Particles of the Type of
Uranium Fragments by Means of Photographic Plates,"
N. Perfilov, 20 pp

"Zhur Ekspl Teor Fiz" Vol XVI, No 4

Experiments showing that bathing photographic plates
in aqueous solutions of CrO₃, K₃Fe(CN)₆ and KMnO₄
before they are used to record alpha-particles makes
it possible to remove the background formed by the
tracks of the particles without altering the sensi-
tivity of the emulsion with respect to the further
recording of alpha-particles and protons. A method
of recording of alpha-particles and protons. A method
of selecting from a large number of alpha-particle

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission Fragments (Contd)
Nuclear Physics - Uranium fission

Apr 1946

tracks separate tracks due to particles with larger
specific energy losses than alpha-particles was
also developed and applied to the recording of the
fragments produced by the fission of uranium under
the action of neutrons.

13742

199 AND 200 SEPARATELY

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

3

The negative meson and its mass. P. I. Lukirskii and N. A. Persikov. *Compt. rend.* 161, U.R.S.S. 54, 219-223 (1938) (in English).—When positive or negative mesons are slowed to less than 10^8 cm./sec., they cease to produce ionization but continue to collide with atoms. The probability of capture by atomic nuclei of slow neg. mesons is large. These captures produce splitting of the nuclei and in some cases the resulting particles have a total momentum of zero. A no. of such cases were observed in photographic emulsions. Letting π^- represent a neg. meson, the reactions are of the type: (1) $\pi^- + N^{14} \rightarrow He^4 + 2 H^1 + 4 n$; (2) $\pi^- + O^{16} \rightarrow 3 He^4 + H^1 + 3 n$; (3) $\pi^- + N^{14} \rightarrow He^4 + 4 H^1 + 6 n$; (4) $\pi^- + O^{16} \rightarrow 2 He^4 + 3 H^1 + 5 n$. The energies were estd. from the observed tracks. The energy of the particles was assumed to be due to the annihilation of the mass of the meson, and the mass was calcd. For 19 cases the masses are about 140 and 200 electron masses. S. E. Whitcomb

S. E. Whitcomb

ABD-3-5-8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

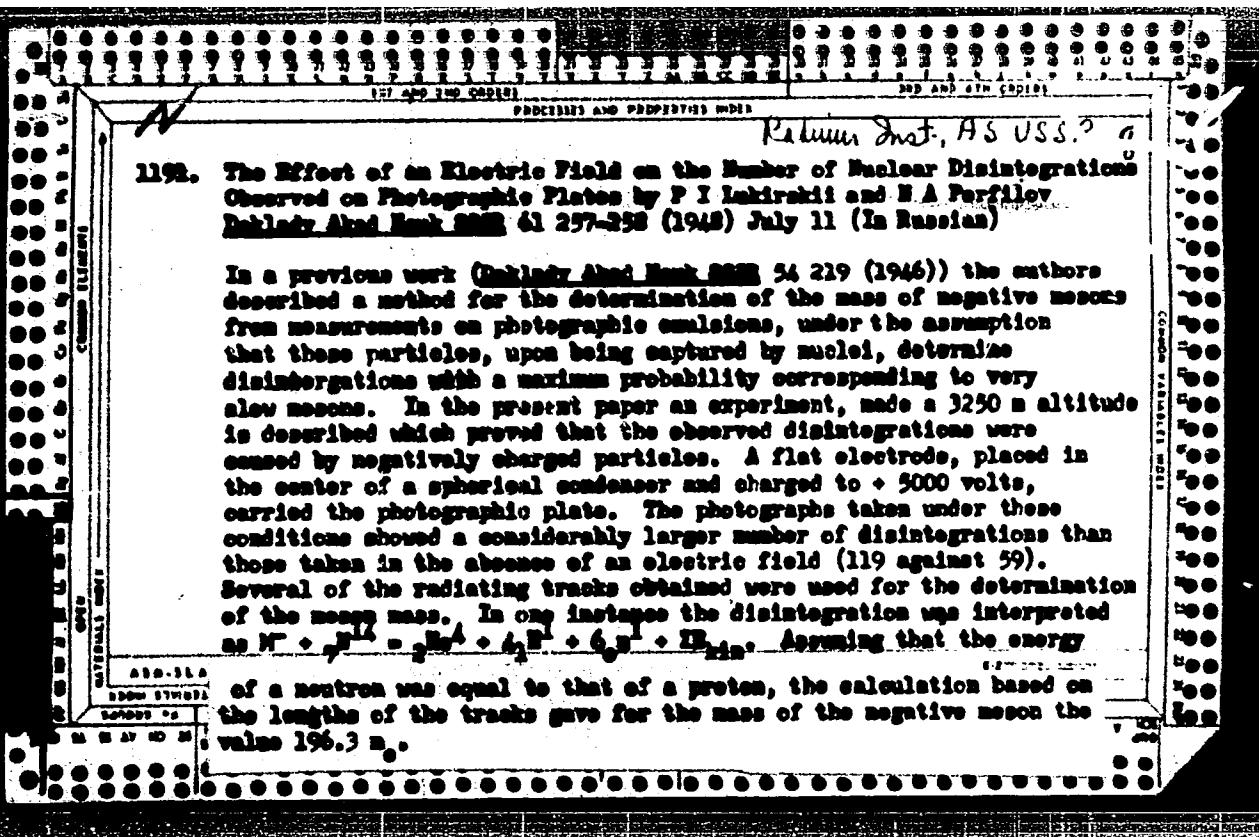
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020020-0"

PURFILOV, N.A.

Half life for spontaneous fission of uranium and thorium. Zhar.eksp.i teor.
fiz. 17 no.5:476-484 '47. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Radiyevyy institut Akademii Nauk SSSR.
(Fission (Nuclear physics) (Uranium) (Thorium))



Mesotron-induced fission. P. I. Lukashin and N. A. Perfilov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 61, 259-61 (1948); cf. *C.A.* 41, 5784g. Fission of C^{14} , giving $2H^{1+} + H^1 + 3\alpha^1 + 23.6 \times 10^{-10}$ cm. g. sec. units of momentum, apparently was caused by capture and annihilation of a neg. mass $>292 m_e$. Fission of a Ag or Br ion, giving >10 charged fragments, was due to capture and annihilation of a meson with mass $>400 m_e$. C. F.

IOFFE, A.P.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; POK, V.A.; STARIK, I.Ye.; KONSTANTINOV, B.P.;
DZHELEPOV, B.S.; PERFILOV, N.A.; DOBRETSOV, L.N.; STARODUBTSEV, A.V;
NEMILOV, Yu.A.; ZHIDAKOV, A.P.; MURIN, A.N.; AGLIUTSEV, K.K.; TSARE-
VA, T.V.; SHUL'MAN, A.R.; YEREMEYEV, M.A.

P.I.Lukirskii; obituary. Vest.AN SSSR 24 no.12:62 D '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Lukirskii, Petr Ivanovich, 1894-1954)

PERELLOV, N.A.

800-6
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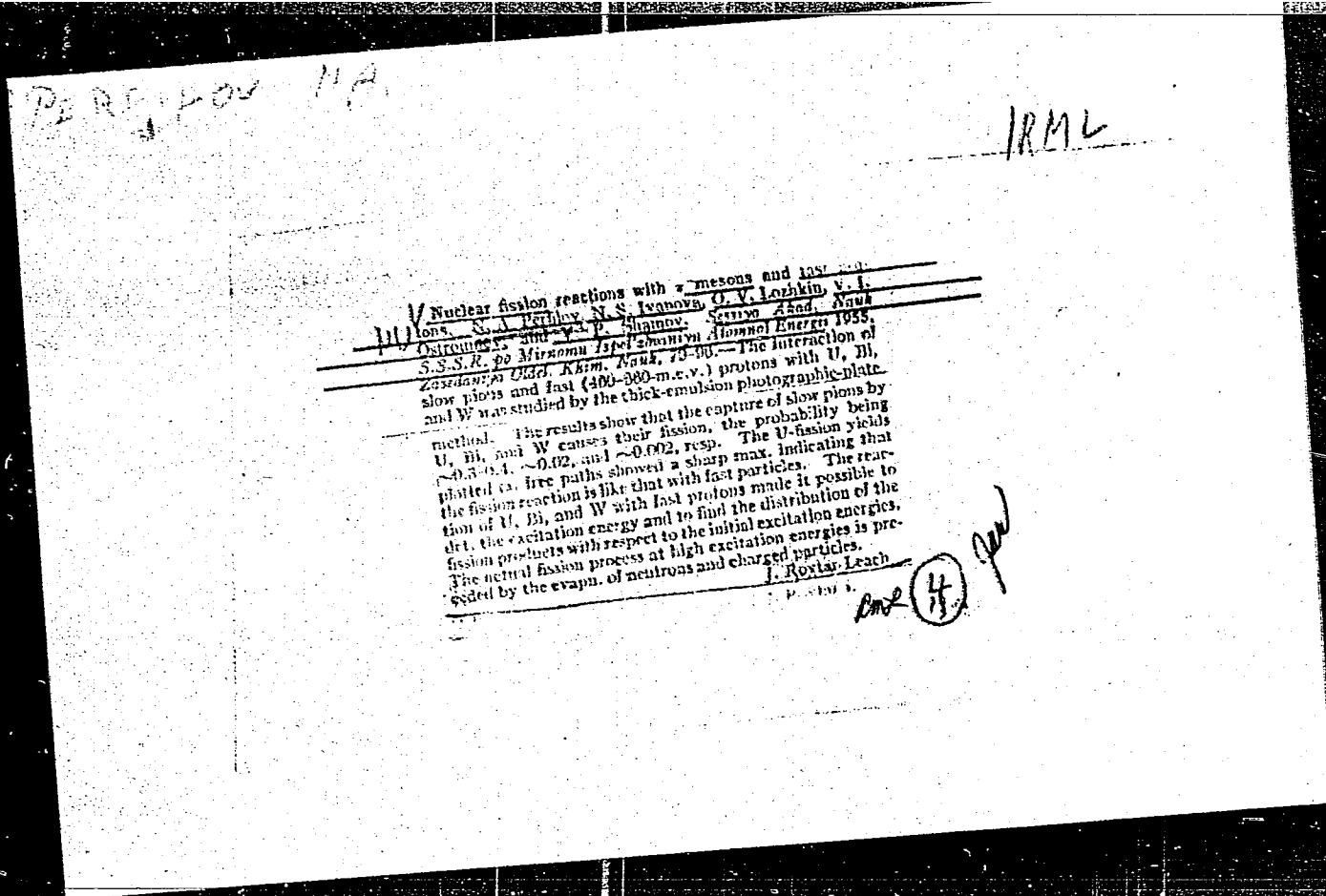
24162 AEC-17-2435 (Pl. 2) (p. 55-54)
NUCLEAR FISSION REACTIONS DUE TO NEGATIVE PIONS
AND FAST PROTONS. N. A. PERELLOV, N. S. LUBNOVA, O. V.
Lozhkin, V. I. Ostrovskiy, and V. P. Shaimov. p. 55-54 of
CONFERENCE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE
USSR ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY,

JULY 1-5, 1955. SESSION OF THE DIVISION OF CHEM-

ICAL SCIENCE. (Translation). 10p.

This paper was originally abstracted from the Russian
and appeared in Nuclear Science Abstracts as NSA 9-7935

24162
Dm 2/23



USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission by negative pi-mesons

FD-2339

Card 1/2

Pub. 146 - 4/34

Author : Perfilov, N. A.; Lozhkin, O. V.; and Shamov, V. P.

Title : Yield of the processes of fission and star formation during capture of negative pi-mesons by uranium, bismuth, and wolfram nuclei

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 655-663, Jun 1955

Abstract : By the method of thick-layer photoplates with the substance introduced into the middle layer in the form of compounds insoluble during development and fixing, the authors investigated the interaction of slow negative pi-mesons with U, Bi and W nuclei. For the indicated elements they obtain the ratios of yield by fission and star formation as a result of capture by the nuclei of negative pi-mesons. The probability of fission of nuclei during capture of negative pi-mesons decreases sharply with decrease of Z of the nucleus: for U the fission probability is about 0.3; for Bi, 0.02; for W, less than 0.002 possibly. The remaining cases of interaction of negative pi-mesons with heavy nuclei lead to formation of mainly so-called rayless and single-ray stars. They consider the mechanism of nuclear fission to be possible in the case of capture of negative pi-mesons. Eleven references.

Radium Inst AS USSR

FD-2350

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission by slow negative pi-mesons

Card 1/2
Pub. 146 - 15/34

Author : Perfilov, N. A., and Ivanova, N. S.

Title : Fission of heavy nuclei by slow negative pi-mesons

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 732-734, Jun 1955

Abstract : In the present note the writers briefly describe the results of works on the fission of heavy nuclei during the interaction with slow negative pi-mesons, which works were carried out in the course of 1950-1952; the results have been presented in Otchet RIAN* (March 1950, Oct 1950, Jun 1951, Jan 1952, Jun 1952), occasional co-author being D. V. Viktorov. They discuss the distribution of number of fragments according to flight path (0 to 18 microns) and according to the energies of protons emitted during fission of uranium nuclei by slow negative pi-mesons. They remark that the fission of uranium by capture of negative pi-mesons was first reported in March 1950, but almost simultaneously and independently of the writers it was also observed by I. M. Frank and G. Ye. Belovitskiy and reported in Otchet FIAN (Report of Physical Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR); they acknowledge, however, that the first communications in print on fission of U by slow negative pi-mesons appeared Oct 1951 in S. Al-Salam's article.
(Phys Rev 84 1951)

Radium Inst. Acad. Sci USSR

PERFILOV, N. A.

FD-2964

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission fragments distribution

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 5/28

Author : Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, N. A.; Shamov, V. P.

Title : Problem of the angular distribution of fragments in the fission
of uranium for large energies of excitation

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 29, September 1955, 292-295

Abstract : The authors investigated the cases of the fission of uranium
nuclei in the nuclear fine-grain emulsion P-9 saturated with an
aqueous solution of a uranium salt and irradiated by protons
with energies of 660 Mev. They studied the angular distribution
of the fission products (fragments) relative to the direction of
the proton beam for energies of excitation of the uranium nucleus
equal to approximately 75 Mev, 150 Mev, and 300 Mev. The angular
distribution of the fragments can be approximately described by
the following function: $a + b \cdot \sin^4\theta$. The anisotropy increases
somewhat with increase of the energy of excitation. Six refer-
ences: e.g. V. P. Shamov, O V. Lozhkin, Otchet RIAN, 1955.

Institution : Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : May 12, 1955

PERFILOV, N.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Fission of Nuclei

FD-3330

Card 1/1

Pub. 146 - 2/28

Author

: Perfilov, N. A. and Ivanova, N. S.

Title

: Fission of heavy nuclei by slow π^- mesons

Periodical

: Zhur. Eksp. i Teor. Fiz., 29, No 5, 551-558, 1955

Abstract

Experimental data are presented, proving that at capture of π^- mesons by U, Pb, or W nuclei, fission of these nuclei occurs. The highest fission cross section belongs to U nuclei, of which 300 fission cases could be evidenced. The study of fragment distribution and of the emissions of fast charged particles led to conclusion that the final result of capture of a slow π^- meson is equivalent to the action of a high energy (-100 MeV) particle. Indebted to M. G. Meshcheryakov and the personnel of his laboratory. Twelve references, including 6 foreign.

Institution : Radio Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR

Submitted : March 19, 1955

Translation D 419 421, p.51

Perfilov, N.A.

USSR/ Physics - Ions

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 35/60

Authors : Kuznetsov, M. I.; Kukirskiy, P. I., Academician; and Perfilov, N. A.

Title : Dependence of a lithium ion charge on ion speed

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/4, 665-667, Feb 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to establish a law of dependence of a lithium ion charge on the velocity of the ion. The results show that the experimental equation introduced by N. Bohr, for such calculations, $\gamma v_i = v_e$, is correct only to a certain degree of approximation. Five references: 4 French and 1 USA (1950-1953). Graphs; table.

Institution : Acad. of Scs., USSR, The V. G. Khlopin Radiation Institute

Submitted :

PERFILOV, N.A.

USER/Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 14/45

Authors : Perfilov, N. A., and Ostroumov, V. I.

Title : On the process of Star formation and fission during the 460 Mev energy action of protons on the nuclei of tungsten and bismuth

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 227-228, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments are described which were conducted for the purpose of observing and studying the process of star formation and fission during bombardment of tungsten and bismuth nuclei by fast protons of 460 Mev. The method of 3-layer photoplates was used in the experiments. Four references: 2 USA and 2 USSR (1950-1955). Graphs.

Institution : The Acad. of Sc., USSR, Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khopin

Presented by : Academician A. F. Ioffe, March 18, 1955

Perfilov, ~~✓ 449~~

✓ 449 AEC-1r-2298

THE PROBLEM OF THE ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION OF
FISSION FRAGMENTS OF URANIUM AT HIGH ENERGY
EXCITATIONS. O. V. Lotkin, N. A. Perfilov, and V. P.
Shamov. Translated by V. N. Rimsky-Korsakoff from
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 109, 405 (1955). 3p.

62 The angular distribution of fission fragments of uranium was studied by using thick-layered photographic plates. Nuclear fine-grained emulsions of the type x-9 were saturated in a uranium salt solution and bombarded with 260-Mev protons. In all the observed cases of fission of uranium nuclei the direction of scattering of fragments with respect to the direction of the falling proton and the angle between the fragments were measured (the initial excitation energy of fission nuclei was measured by the angle between the fragments). All the fissions were divided into three groups according to the energy of excitation of the fission nuclei: 40, 150, and 320 Mev. The angular distribution of the fragments of uranium fission as a function of the initial energy of excitation is given. In the case of all the observed fissions the angular distribution can be approximately described by the function $I(\phi) = a + b \sin^2 \phi$, where ϕ is the projected angle between the direction of the divergence of the fragments and the direction of the falling proton.

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(2)

Perfilov, N.A.

275 AEC-ly-2304
ON THE YIELD OF FISSION AND STAR FORMATION
AFTER CAPTURE OF π^- MESONS BY THE NUCLEI U, Bi,
AND W. N. A. Perfilov, O. V. Lozhkin, and V. P. Shamov.

Translated by Morton Hamermesh from Doklady Akad.

Nauk S.S.R. 103, 417-18 (1955). 7p.

The ratio of fission and star formation probabilities
after π^- -meson capture by U, Bi, and W was studied by
placing these elements, in the form of fine-grained oxides,
in the central layer of a three-layer nuclear emulsion. The
results of the experiment are tabulated and show the number
of stars per fission for U_3O_8 , Bi_2O_3 , and WO_3 to be 0/3.3,

87, and 133, respectively. (B.I.H.)

62

(2)

Perfilov, N. A.

100-2002

339.172.13
343. THE FISSION OF URANIUM NUCLEI BY PROTONS
OF ENERGY 460 MeV. N.B.Ivanova, N.A.Perfilov and
V.P.Shamov.

DOKL. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 103, No. 4, 573-5 (1955). In
Russian.

Photographic emulsion plates loaded with uranium were
irradiated by protons of energy 460 MeV. In an electron-
sensitive emulsion, 48 fissions were found, of which 33% were
accompanied by the emission of light charged particles (up to
six in number, with an average of 1.65). In another emulsion
with a proton-sensitivity limit of about 80 MeV, 102 fissions
were found with an average of 1 particle emitted. Thus 40%
of the particles have energies greater than 80 MeV. The angular
distribution of these particles was predominantly forward.
It is concluded that the majority of the particles originate in
a nuclear cascade process in the uranium nucleus. Upper and
lower limits to the mean excitation energy are roughly estimat-
ed to be 198 and 118 MeV respectively. The fission cross-
section was found to be 1.2 ± 0.3 barn, so that about $70 \pm 18\%$
of uranium nuclei undergo fission on interacting with 460 MeV
protons. The mean total path of the fission fragments is found
to be the same as for fission by π -mesons and by slow neu-
trons. The kinetic energy of the fragments is therefore
derived only from their Coulomb repulsion. J.B.Sykes

Review Inst. im. Khlopin, RS USSR

PERFILOV, N. A. and LOZHIN, O. V.

"Multiple Charge Particles in Fast Proton Induced Fissions in Nuclear Emulsions"
a paper presented at the International Conference on Nuclear Reactions, Amsterdam,
2-7 July 1956.

D551274

PERFILOV, N. A., IVANOVA, N. S. and SHAMOV, V. P.

"Exposition of the Results of Investigations of Fission by the Method of Photoemulsions in Perfilov's Laboratory in the Leningrad Radium Institute", a report presented at the Conference on the Physics of Nuclear Fission, 19-21 January 1956, Atom Energ., No. 1, 1956.

PERFILOV, N.A.

4/3 PM

Angular distribution of fragments from the fission of
uranium for high excitation energies. O.V. Lezhkin, N.A.
Perfilov, and V.P. Shamov. Soviet Phys. JETP 2, 116-121
(1956) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 50, 3110b.

R.M.R.

PMF 3/3

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PERFILOV, N.A.

Plmt

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Fiction of heavy metal by G. V. Pichotov, N. A. Perfilov and N. S. Tsvetova. Soviet Press, 1957 p. 2, 430-40
(1956) (Engl. translation). See C.I. 50, 105674.
B.M.R.

J.W. *L.H.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020020-0"

PEREFILOV, N.A.

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1896

SUBJECT

USSR / PHYSICS

AUTHOR

OSTROUMOV, V.I., PEREFILOV, N.A.

TITLE

On the Angular Distribution of Fragments on the Occasion of the Fission of Uranium by Neutrons of High Energy.

PERIODICAL

Zurn. eksp. i teor. fiz., 31, fasc. 4, 716-717 (1956)

Issued: 1 / 1957

Some years ago the authors showed that, on the occasion of the fission of heavy nuclei by charged as well as by neutral particles of medium energies (up to 20 MeV) a parallel anisotropy of fragments with respect to the direction of the bombarding particle occurs. The present report deals with the results obtained by similar experiments concerning the fissioning of uranium by neutrons with high energy. Plates with a finely grained emulsion were saturated with uranium salt and then irradiated with a collimated neutron bundle (which was produced by re-charging 680-MeV protons on a beryllium target). The emulsion surface was parallel to the direction of the neutrons. The plates were exposed behind a concrete wall with an additional protective layer of cadmium and boron. The angles enclosed by the fission fragments and the direction of the bundle in the plane of vision were measured. The table of measuring results shows the angular distribution for "individual cases" and "stars" separately. This table also contains the anisotropy coefficient, i.e. the ratio (number of cases with angles of from 45° to 90° / number of cases with angles of from 0 to 45°). This coefficient is greater than one in all groups of "starlike" fissions. From the angular distribution observed in the

Zurn.eksp.i teor.fis.,³¹, fasc.4, 716-717 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1896
planes, one now by employing ESTROUMOV'S method, passes over to spatial distribution. A diagram illustrates the obtained angular distribution of the fragments of the individual and "starlike" fissions. For reasons of comparison also the angular distributions found on the occasion of the fission of uranium by 460- and 660 MeV protons are mentioned. Although an approximately equal number of fragments is emitted on the occasion of fission by fast neutrons in 0° and 90° , there exists a certain anisotropy with respect to their distribution (?). The lower vertical directivity on the occasion of fission by neutrons can in this case be fully explained by the complicated energetic composition of the bombarding bundle. The distribution of individual fissions agrees well with the previously determined dependence of the fission of uranium by 14 MeV neutrons. With an increase of the energy of the incident neutrons also the number of those cases which correspond to a greater excitation of the fissioning nucleus increases. Besides, parallel anisotropy is then replaced by vertical anisotropy. The authors also determined anisotropy in the angular distribution of the particles created on the occasion of the fission of uranium nuclei and compared them with the data obtained by corresponding experiments with protons. The ratio (forward/backward direction) is $2,0 \pm 0,2$; in the case of one-ray fission, $1,7 \pm 0,2$ in the case of two-ray fissions, and $1,3 \pm 0,2$ in the case of multiple ray fissions.

INSTITUTION:

PERFILOV, N.A.

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1877

SUBJECT

USSR / PHYSICS

AUTHOR

LOZKIN, O.V., PERFILOV, N.A.

TITLE

The Heavy Nuclear Fragments on the Occasion of Spallations which
are Caused by Fast Protons in a Nuclear Emulsion.

PERIODICAL

Zurn.ekspl teor.fis, 31, fasc.6, 913-922 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Since 1955 nuclear spallations have been investigated in the laboratory mentioned below, on the occasion of which particles with $Z \gg 4$ are emitted. The present work describes the more important results obtained by these investigations, which were carried out on finely grained nuclear emulsions of the type P-9 which were irradiated with protons (350, 460, 560 and 660 MeV) of the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

Summarizing discussion of results: On the occasion of interaction between energy-rich protons and the nuclei of the emulsion fragments with $Z \gg 3$ are produced in a process with the following peculiarities: The energy-rich multiple-charged particles (kinetic energy per nucleon $> 3 - 4$ MeV) are produced in the emulsion on the occasion of interaction between fast protons and heavy as well as light nuclei in the emulsion. The probability of the emission of such fragments grows considerably with an increase of the energy transferred to the nucleus on the occasion of the collision. The principal part of the fragments observed on the occasion of the spallation of fast nuclei corresponds to particles of $Z \leq 8$. The remaining fragments belong

PERFILOV, N. [A. , NOVIKOVA, N.R., PROKOF'YEVA, E. I.

"Very fine grain emulsions for nuclear research," a paper submitted
at the International Conference on Radioisotopes in Scientific Research, Paris,
9-20 Sep 57.

PERFILOV, N.A.

PERFILOV, N.A.

Certain characteristics of nuclear fission at low- and high-energy
excitation. Atom.energ.supplement no.1:98-114 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Nuclear fission)

PERFILOV, N.A.

ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION OF THE URANIUM Fission
FRAGMENTS PRODUCED BY HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRONS
V. I. Ostropovskiy and N. A. Perfilov. Soviet Phys. JETP 5
603-4(1957) May

It has been shown previously that fragments of heavy nuclei fissioned by either charged or neutral medium energy (up to 20 Mev) particles display a paraxial anisotropy relative to the direction of the bombarding beam and this orientation becomes perpendicular for U at incident-proton energies of 460 Mev and higher. Results indicate that the anisotropy in the escape of fragments, the distribution as obtained from the number of particles accompanying the fragments, and the directivity of these particles are approximately the same whether the U nuclei are fissioned by high-energy neutrons or protons of the same energy. (M.H.R.)

3 p.m.

N.A. Per 6.15v

Distr: 4E4c/4E3d

1944
HEAVY NUCLEAR FRAGMENTS FROM DISINTEGRATION
PRODUCED BY FAST PROTONS IN NUCLEAR FLUX
SIGN: O. V. Leshkin and N. A. Tverdikov (Pavlov Inst. of
the Academy of Science, USSR). Soviet Phys. JETP 4,
780-(1957) July.

Fine-grain type P-8 nuclear emulsions have been used
for the study of that interaction process of 280 to 400 Mev
protons with the nuclei of the emulsion which leads to the
formation of multiple-charge particles with $Z \approx 4$. It has
been observed that the production of multiple-charge
particles of high energy (E_{kin} per nucleus > 3 to 4 Mev)
takes place on the light nuclei of the emulsion (C, N, O) as
well as on the heavy ones (Ag, Br). The main characteristics
of the nuclear fragment disintegration have been inves-
tigated. The analysis shows that - to explain the forma-
tion of fragments - one has to assume a series of specific
properties of primary interactions of fast protons with
nuclei. (auth)

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1-RML

PERFILOV, N A PA - 2651

AUTHOR PERFILOV, N A., SHAMOV V.P., LOZHIN . . .

TITLE The triple fission of uranium by fast particles.
(Troynoye deleniye urana na bystrykh chastitsakh. - Russian)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 75 - 77
(USSR).

REVIEWED: 6/1957

PERIODICAL Received: 5/1957

ABSTRACT Experimental Data:
Plates saturated with uranium were irradiated by 660 -protons. On examination of the plates several fissions of the uranium were registered where multiple-charge particles were radiated with $Z > 4$. Among these particles a plane threefold fork was found. The traces of all three particles of this fork belong to multiple-charge particles: two belong to fission fragments of a heavy nucleus and the third possesses a much stronger darkening density than the traces of α -particles. The authors used a specially fine-grained emulsion with the limit of sensitivity of ~ 35 MeV for protons. The blackening density along these three traces was measured photometrically. The results found for total blackening are shown in form of a diagram and compared with the blackening of the traces of nitrogen ions. The nuclear charge number can be determined from the angle of inclination of the blackening curve. For one of the particles the value of $Z_{III} = 9,8 \pm 1$. was

CARD 1/2

PERELOV, N.A.
Radium Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad

" Preparation of a Fine Grain Emulsion to Record Rapid Particles,"

Paper submitted to 2nd Intl. Colloquim on Corpuscular Photographs, Montreal.
31 Aug - 7 Sept 58.